New-Brumwick, and is now about forty years old.
Wes the youngest of three children of Wilham Remith, who was the sen of James Nesmith of Londonderry, N. H., but being left an orphan at an early age, was brought up by les uncle, Robert McClure of Acworth, in that State. While James W. was an in fast, about time months old, his mother, a Province woman, was drowned in attempting to cross the Miranichi River on the ice. After the death of his mother he lived with an older sister until he was about fifteen years eld, at which time the sister died. He then made his way to Brooks, in Waldo County, Maine, where he had an uncle, and other relatives. Remain fast, about sine months old, his mother, a Province years sio, at which time the sister died. He then made its way to Brooks, in Waldo County, Maine, where he had an uncle, and other relatives. Remaining there but a short time, he next made his appearance at my readence in Monmouth, on his way to Acworth, N. H. He remained here about a week, waiting for a traveling companion, now the Rev. T. C. McClure of East Springfield, Ohio. The two, the older one, McClure, being only seventeen years old, started on foot, with knapsacks on their backs, walking until within ninety miles of Acworth, taking the stage the rest of the way. Young Nesmith worked out for some time as a hired laborer on farms in Acworth and Cluremont. Meanwhile, his father had left the Provinces, and emigrated to Missouri. On hearing intelligence from him, the son soon followed. A short time after his arrival in Missouri, his father died, and he was left alone, friendless among strangers. His means becoming exhausted, and not finding employment to his liking, he enlisted in the United States array for five years, serving on the Western frontier in Dodge's regiment of dragoons. After the expiration of his service he went to Oteon joining the tier in Podge's regiment of dragoons. After the expiration of his service, he went to Oregon, joining the overland emigration of 1848. Mr. Nesmith commenced the practice of law at Oregon City, and on the organization of the Territorial Government in 1814, he was elected one of the Territorial Judges. In 1848 he went to California, worked at mining a few fronts are eketed one of the Territorial Judges. In 1848 he went to California, worked at mining a few months, on Feather River, and returned to Oregon the next Spring. He then served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, which office he vacated, through the enmity and malignant opposition of Gen. Lane. For several years past he has given his attention mainly to politics. At the last session of the Legislature he was elected U. S. Senator for the long term, receiving twenty-seven out of fifty votes. Mr. Nesmith is claimed as a Dough's man, but as he owes his election in part to Republican votes, there can be no doubt about his actunblican votes, there can be no doubt about his actheputical votes, there can be no doubt about his acting with the Republicans in all their leading measures, and giving a firm and efficient support to the Adminis seation of President Lincoln."

-A Virginia paper, under the head "Cheap Negroce," publishes the following:
"We learn from The Nashville Gazette that at a

we carn from The Nashville Gazette that at a sale of negroes on Saturday, at the Court-House in that city, belonging to the estate of James L. Bell, deceased, of Cheatham County, the following was the result: John, aged 21 years, black, weighing 165 lb, \$255; Ben, aged 20 years, black, weighing 165 lb, \$285; Hiram, aged 22 years, weighing 165 lb, \$1,000; Jake, aged 30 years, weighing 165 lb, \$775; Ann, aged 40 years, a cook, \$400. 10 years, a cook, \$400.

- The Washington Star says that it has seen, at the United States Patent Office, the model of a steamer combining buoyant air chambers with a steamboat or other vessel, for the purpose of enabling their draught of water to be readily lessened, that they might pass ever bars or through shallow water without discharg ing their cargoes. This method of lifting vessels over shouls was invented by Abraham Lincoln, President elect, for which he received a patent, May 22, 1849.

The Hopkinsville Press says that, so far as it has my knowledge, Mr. John M. Baker of Burnsville Caldwell County, is the tallest man in Kentucky. He was in Hopkinsville on Thursday last, and subscribed for The Press. He stands seven feet eight inches in his boots, weighs 240 pounds, and is 23 years old. He was born and raised in Caldwell County, and has never been a hundred miles from his home. On the street he looked taffer than he really is, for common-sized men standing around him looked like boys.

-The Havana correspondent of The New-Orlean Crescent relates the following story:

"I am not quite certain if I informed you in my last letter that early in the present week a mulatto girl, a private slave in the family of the Count of Santovenin, had thrown herself from the balcony of the residence of the Count, at the end of the Plaza of the rendence of the Count, at the end of the Flazza de Armas, and thus committed suicide. I had heard she had been threatened to be flogged, and sentto work in the cane-field of the sugar cetate, which led her to commit the fatal act. Knowing the kindliness of heart of every member of the family of the Count, my correctly was excited to know what fault the poor girl had committed that had led her to being so threatened, and as I have beard the story, it is as follows: A had committed that had led her to being so threatened, and as I have heard the story, it is as follows: A young, poor, but respectable, man, had been intraduced into the family of the Count, in the country, last summer, and had fallen in love with a daughter of the Countess, by whom his passion was reciprocated. The Count and Countees, however, refused their consent to the union of the young people, and the result was an appeal to the Captain-General. According to Spanish law, a young lady having attained the age of maturity (16 or 18, I knew not which) can marry whom she pleases, and her parents are bound to give her a certain portion of their substance as her dowry. In this case, the Captain-General sent an excribend (notary public) to the Count, whe referred him to his wire, the mother of the young lady, who in her turn referred him to the young lady herself, who, in reply to the inquiries made of her, said yes; she was determined to marry her affianced; that no one on earth had the power nor should prevent her one on earth had the power nor should prevent her from fulfilling her intentions. The slave girl who dewas believed to have acted as a sort of streyed herself was believed to have acted as a sort of go-between the young people, and was consequently threatened, as before stated, which led to her committing suicide. She was the lady's maid, I are told, of the Senorita; had from her infancy been treated with great kindness. The idea of being compelled to work as the field, after she had been flogged, drove her frantic, and she thus was led to take her life by violence. The Count of Santovenia has thus not only lost a favorite slave, but is in a fair way to also lose his daughter, and that portion of her mother's property to which she is by law entitled.

-The New-York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press gives the following gossip relating to actors and

The engagement concluded at the Winter Garden "The engagement concluded at the Winter Garden on Saturday evening, by Charlotte Cushman, was one of the most successful she has played, her share of the profits amounting to nearly \$10,000. Forrest is doing still better than this at Niblo's. John Brougham is now receiving \$300 per week at the Haymarket. Last year I e was paid at Wallack's \$175 a week, beside benefits and allowances for new pieces, and Wallack could well afford it. 'Playing with Fire' was written under last year's contract, and Brougham gets nothing for it at the theater, where it has had such a great run. Lester Wallack receives \$125 a week; Mr. Blake \$115, and Charles Walcot \$100. At the Winter Garden and Niblo's, Mesers. Couldock and Dyott received \$70 and \$.0, and Mesers. Conway and Fisher \$70 and \$00, respectively, a week. At Miss Keene's this season there are no high salaries, but at the opening of the last, she paid Mr. Jordan \$100. Last season, too. Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Jefferson received each \$150 a week under the management of Mr. Staart."

—Archbishop Hughes has recently made the follow--Archbishop Hughes has recently made the follow-

ing appointments:

Rev. John McEvey, Paster of Transfiguration Church.

Rev. Timothy O'Toole, Paster of St. Peter's Church, Rosee dale. Rev. John Maguire, Pastor of the Congregations at Dobb's Forry and Hastings.
Rev. William P. Morrogh, D. D., Piret Assistant Pastor of St.
Patrick's Cathedral.
Rev. Edward McGlina, D. D., Assistant Pastor of St. Joseph's Charch Christopher Parrell, Assistant Pastor of St. Ann's

Rev. Christopher Parrell, Assistant Paster of St. Anna Charch. Rev. Chiver O'Hara, Second Assistant Paster of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Rev. Cornelius J. O'Callaghab, Assistant Parter of St. Michael's
Church.

-Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania has recently been tovited to meet, in Boston, a mumber of young men who are "desirous of devoting themselves to the eradication of Slavery in the United States," to consider how it shall be abolished. The 3d of December, the day on which John Brown was hung, has been fixed

for the Convention. The Governor sent back the following answer to the invitation: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harmsourg, Fa., Act. 21, 1860.—Siz: In my opinion, the young men-whose names are attached to the foregoing letter, would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar prochyfties.

WM. F. Packer,

lar prochivities. -Miss Agnes Baillie, sister of the late Joanna Bail-Le, recently gave a party on the completion of her one hundredth year. She has recided near London for

many years, and enjoys excellent health and spirits, Her faculties are quite vigorous, and she still pursues ber literary gleanings. Her habits, though necessarily retiring, are cheerful, for her breakfast table would be incomplete without the morning paper; and she speaks of the friends of sixty years ago with a beshness of memory that is truly surprising. -At a sale of guns and sporting apparatus belonging

to the estate of the late Augustus Thorndike of Boston, the following were some of the articles sold, with the

prices at which they were bid off:
"A double-barrel ducking-gun, made by 'Patrick,'

Liverpool, brought \$100; a double-barrel dacking-gun, by 'Westley Eichards, London,' \$35; a double-barrel cocking-gun, 'I. Manton & You, London,' \$0; a double-barrel plover-gun, by 'I. C. Reilly, High Holton, London,' \$75; a double-barrel cocking-gun, by 'W. Jones, London,' \$75'; a single-barrel ducking-gun, by 'Wm. Hole, Brigol,' \$37.50. One English cross-bow, by H. Holmes, Liverpool, \$22 50; one airgun, \$7; one revolving dreech Colyer gan, \$35; one pair English ducling dreech Colyer gan, \$35; one pair English ducling dreech Colyer gan, \$35; one pair English gas ducling dreech, by John Manton, and Son, London, \$25 50, together with several rifles, witches and some control of the collection of the pistols, &c."

-The Paris correspondent of The London News re-

—The Paris currespondent of The London News relates the following story:

"In this great world of Paris, extraordinary 'accidents and offenses' frequently occur of which the public hear nothing. It would be impossible for a man to blow his brains out coram populo in Cheapeide or the Strand without everybody knowing all about it the next morning. But here such things may well be; there are no coroner's inquests. A sudden death is inquired into privately by a commissary of police, and it depends very much upon the fancy or discretion of that officer whether any statement of the circumstances is published. The newspapers are not in the habit of investigating such matters for themselves. About three weeks ago, some English friends of mine (from whom I have the following story) were strolling along the Boulevard de la Madeleine at an early hour in the evening, and talking, curiously enough, about spiritrapping—in which however, I must say, for the credit of their testimony, they are not believers; the cafes were all blazing with light, and the streets were crowded. As my friends neared the Madeleine Church, their conversation was interrunted. cafés were all blazing with light, and the streets were crowded. As my friends neared the Madeleine Church their conversation was interrupted by the sharp report of a shot proceeding from the ground floor of a house at the Northwest corner of the Rue Royal, and occupied by a M. Tout, who carries on in it the joint business of a wineshop keeper and a restaurateur. On the restaurant side of the establishment, and close to a window looking to the Madeleine there say at the table at ing on to the Madeleine, there sat at the table at which be had dined, a handsome young man, extremely well dressed. His countenance was placid, his position in his chair that of a living man, which he was only a minute before. But through a small hole in his white waistcoat his life's blood was pournote in his white wastcoat his life's blood was pouring out, and the edges of the aperture were turned
into tinder, and smoking. He had shot himself through
the heart, and was presumed to be quite dead. But
nobody touched him, it being the custom here, even at
the risk of withholding timely succor, to leave a murdered or self-elaughtered man just as he is until a magistrate sees him. In a few minutes, two or three poistrate sees him. In a few minutes, two or three po-licemen cleared the house, and the windows were closed. On the table before the dead man was a slip of paper, on which was written, 'My pistol and my clothes will pay for my dinner.' He is said to be a Prussian. This is all that I can learn of the tragedy."

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent. DENVER CITY, Pike's Peak, Nov. 13, 1860.

This country has suffered ever since its settlement from its multiplicity of governments. The laws of Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah are applicable in various portions, as the region known as Pike's Peak is made up of parts of those three Territories. Last Winter the people established a "Provisional Government," to hold good until the Territory should have a regular organization from Washington. Owing to the lack of popularity of the officers under it, most of whom were selfelected, the Provisional Government has accom-plished but little. During the present season, each city and each mining district has had its municipal government, or its miners' court. These have been satisfactory to the people, and have worked admir-

ably, except when a case has been of such magnitude that two or more of them have come in collis-Occasionally the Provisional Government has stood in the way, but in nearly every instance the local courts have proved victorious. The most important case occurred in Denver a few days since, where the Chief Justice under the election of last Winter refused to obey an order issued to him oy the "People's Court of Denver." The refractory official is also Post-Master of the city, and had fortified himself in the Post-Office, after giving out word that he would neither sign the obligation required (a bond to keep the peace for one year) gor be taken alive. A crowd of armed citizens marched to the Office, and after some parleying, the required bonds were signed and the gentleman was allowed to retain both his life and official dignity unharmed.

to retain both his life and official dignity unharmed.

A potition has been made to the City Council to prohibit the practice of cortain games much in vogue in the gambling saleons. The petition was started and signed principally by the "respectable" gamblers of the city, and the games obnoxious to them are known as "there-card monte" and "the strap." No action has as yet been taken on the subject. It would be impossible to suppress gaming in Denver unless some other means of social enjoyment could be devised to draw away from the patronage of the tables. Nearly one half of those who nighty visit the saloons do so for want of some better place to wile away the time. A move is about being made

in the right direction by some of our leading men. The first dispatch from St. Joseph to Denver Pony Express reached this city on Sunday morning last. The distance (696 miles) was run in two days and twenty-one hours, an average of little more than ten miles an hour. The last ten miles and eighteen rods were made in thirty-one minutes, by a horse with the endearing title of "Border Ruf-fian," belonging to A. B. Miller, the newly-sppointed sutler at Fort Wise. The dispatch sent was the result of the Presidential election, but had been partially anticipated by one brought a few hours previously by the Western Stage Company. The latter was procured from the telegraph terminus at Fort Kearney, and was of one day earlier

date than that by Pony.

The trade between Salt Lake and Pike's Peak is on the increase. A large quantity of flour lately arrived from Utah, and is sold at prices considerably lower than that from the Missouri River. At present but one firm is engaged in the Descret rade, but there is a prospect of many entering inte it next season. Our merchants look for a large sup-ply of this staple, in 1861, from Utah and New-Mexico. That lately received is sold at \$10 per

Many owners of quartz mills have started their machinery for the Winter. Those mills that are running are doing well. From \$35,000 to \$50,000 worth of dust is sent East each week by express, and quite an amount by private hand. As work has been discontinued in nearly all the gulches, it is probable that this gold comes from the mills. Considerable machinery is now on the way hither.

The San Juan Mines continue to attract much

attention from our gold seekers. Parties are leaving daily for the new El Dorado, designing to Winter there, even if they find no gold. The reports from that region are of the most glowing kind Valuable specimens are brought in, one of which werth upward of \$11, and presented by a gentleman, who solemnly averred that it came from that

man, who solemnly averred that it came from that locality, now hes before me. It is as fine as any gold ever found in Cahfornia or Australia.

The weather is delightful—like a New-England September just blending into October. There have been a few falls of snow, but it quickly disappeared. The mountain peaks to the west are all white and ghstening. T. W. K.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP IN PENNSYL-VANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ERIE, Pa., Nov. 21, 1860.

On the 4th of next March the people of this State will enjoy the greatest privilege that has fallen to their lot for many years, as on that day the Senatorial term of Wm. Bigler will fortunately expire; and with this happy event we have the satisfaction of knowing that our next Legislature, in which we have a majority of 63 votes on joint ballot, will return as his successor some good Republican, who, in conjunction with Mr. Cameron, will form a united Senatorial delegation in support of the National Administration of Abraham Lincoln. Among the gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with this important office, there is no one whose name meets with as general concurrence us that of the Hon. Joun H. WALKER of this city. Particularly in the Western portion of the State the Republican journals have, in leading editorials, urged his claims, while organs of the Opposition concede his personal fitness in ability and integrity.

The extraordinary Republican vote given by the Western Counties in the late elections, constitutes one of the reasons why the Senatorship should be given to our portion of the State, which has so long been eyethat our party is dominant, we ask, in justice to our long-neglected section, that Mr. Bigler's successor shall come from the West. Mr. Cameron, who so ably represents us now, is from the East, and it is manifest-ly unfair that his colleague should also be taken from

ly unfair that his colleague should also be taken from that pert of the State.

In this view of the case, the popular voice of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania has indicated, with unanimity and earnestness, its choice in the person of Mr. Walker, and to those who are aware of his popularity in political and professional circles, this learty support of his nomination is not surprising. It will be remembered by those who are familiar with the politics of the part of the State, that it was Mr. Walker who, as the Whig candidate for Congress in what was then the "Wild-Cat District," in a hotly-contested can was with Mr. Curtis, reduced the Democratic majority thousands of votes, and actually came within less than one hundred votes of an election. Since then Mr. Walker has been more or less in public life, and his able administration of the office of Speaker of the State Senate will be long remembered by his of the State Senate will be long remembered by his colleagues in that body. Last Spring his friends pre-sented his name to the Republican Convention as a sented his name to the Republican Convention as a candidate for Congress from this district, but an expedient adherence to the two-term principle in favor of Mr. Babbitt, the present member, resulted in the renomination of the latter gentleman, by a bare majority, however, of but three votes. One of the leading traits in Mr. Walker's political record has been his unwavering fidelity to the protective system, so necessary to the development of the magnificent manufacturing capacities and mixing resources of our State, and from his identification with this principle of political

from his identification with this principle of political ecoromy, and the thorough information he has in his public life acquired of its application and influence upon our home industry, we might expect him to lead the inauguration of this beneficent policy, to the exclusion of that ruinous idea of Shevery propagandism, which has so long distracted our national councils.

The manly conservatism and imperturbability of Mr. Walker's character, will be of efficient service in the turbulent opposition that Mr. Lincolu will undoubtedly encounter on assuming his Executive duties; and his attachment to the principles of the Republican party, his thorough familiarity with the wants of our State, his ability in debate, and his unquestioned personal courage, will place him prominently among our party leaders, and earn for him the confidence of his Republican colleagues, as well as the respect of the Opposition members of the Senate. Should our Legislature respond to the wishes of their constituents west of the mountains, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing in mountains, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing in the Senate of the United States a man who, in strength of intellect and purity of morals, will be a fit support to the eminent and excellent citizen who has been called by the voice of the people to preside over our nation for the next four years.

EMIGRATION FROM THE SLAVE TO THE FREE STATES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 12, 1860. One of the common sights in this city is a forlorn looking "team," with its freight, creaking and thumping at oxen-pace over the street stones. It is the whole earthly property of a poor white man from "down who has just crossed the Ohio River, and, country, for the first time in his life, breathes the air and treads the soil of Freedom.

Say, neighbor, which is the best road to git out into the State of Indiana ?"

The needful directions being given, the worn-looking man, dusty, slouchy, and pitiful, drags his feet on ward. Slowly and wearily the oxen wag their heads, and pull the crazy vehicle toward the North star. Two horses, bony, and with patched harness of ropes, leather, and old plew chains, lead the team. On one of them site an astonishingly small boy, holding the reins, his bare legs and feet dangling, and his dirty, stolid face shaded by the skeleton of an old straw hat that descended from his grandfather. The wagon is covered with patched canvass, and the patches are patched again, and the newest patches torn into holes. The day is warm for the season, and the sides of the cover are tucked up to let air in upon the six children that are packed among the bags of bran and bedding. Twelve twinkling eyes look out, almost fiercely, on every passenger and way-side object, as if half frightened, half suspicious of being caught, cooked, and eaten up by Black Republicans. The same proverb that gives luck to the fool, makes the poor man a father of many children. It is wonderful to look at these, all apparently so near the same age as to suggest three at a birth, and then at the young, slab-sided, draggled woman, holding on to the tail of the wagon to keep up her wearied pace with the moving household. But girls are married and become mothers almost before they cease to be children, in thinly-settled parts of the country, where women are scarce; and they breed rapidly in the rude state where all the energies of life are given to the animal nature, and none to intellectual

My companion conceived a warm interest for this emigrating family, and also had some curiosity to gratify as to their whence, whither and why. So he fell behind for a few minutes, and reappeared with an armload of cakes, which he gave to the woman, who was struck dumb by such a rare and spontaneous gift. Her face, however, expressed real gratitude. S. then stepped to the side of the wagon, and held up a stick of candy to the actonished twelve twinkling eyes, which twinkled immediately with less fierceness and more pleasure. Six sticks, with that beautiful spiral red streak on a white ground, which is so much prettier than a rainbow to all children, converted the troop into laughing suckers, and opened the door wide to conver-

" Going North, I see."

"Yes, Sir."
"From the South?"
"Yes, Si:—about a hundred miles below Louisville,
on the Nashville turnpike."
"Well, you've got a lot of boys and girls there that
will be able to work after awhile! Going to look for

"That's what I'm calculatin' on-or to git work of some kind-work is plenty I reckon, in the North And it aint no use tryin' to live any longer down when

My friend had said enough. A Southern man will

My friend had said enough. A Southern man will give twenty answers to one question, while a Yankee gives twenty questions to one answer.

"I left Virginia five years ago to come North, but stopped and bought a farm of fifty acree of land down in Kentucky, and paid \$700 for it. Had 20 acres in corn this season, and didn't git a clean bushel to the acre. Drouth killed everything. It wasn't much better last year; and the year before that rain killed everything. So I determined to come North. I had no niggers to work my land, and no money to buy 'em. Taint no use for a poor white man to try and live down there. I know a good many that's bound to starve if they don't come away. They'll starve this Winter, if they don't git help. I tried to sell my land, but I couldn't git anything for it; so I rented it out for two years at \$40 a year, and I'm going to try the North, where everything isn't overrun with niggers."

This was the poor man's history, given nearly in his own words. To some particular inquiries he answered with such facts as are abundantly set forth in Mr. Olmstead's works on Southern life. He was thoroughly wearied out with successive years of hard work, and at finding that every year made him poorer and sunk him deeper into the ditch of helplessness. He repeated, unprompted, and with great emphasis, "I tell you, it's no use in poor white people trying to get along in that country. They're leavin' it as fast as they can, and they must leave it. They're actually starvin' worse and worse every year."

S. and myself had set out for a walk in another direction, and were led nearly two miles out of our way by this rencounter. The last that we saw of the house hold team it was toiling over the top of a hill, meas uring its way by slow steps to a land where labor respected, and where the children of the poorest laborer enjoy the opportunity of common school education.

Some days ago, I saw at the New-Albany Railroad depot another family of Southern emigrants. The man was superintending the transfer of his entire property from the wagon to the cars. All told, it was no one horse-load. His wife stood near with seven children round her, the youngest a baby in the arms of the eldest daughter. They had a look of "strangers in a strange land" that attracted my sympathy, and I asked the mother if they were traveling northward. She answered in the affirmative, and added that they were just from Kentucky, about 80 miles from Louisrille. Her husband came up and joined in the conversation. He had been there a slave overseer, and absequently tried to get along by farming.

tematically excluded from all high official honors. Now | ple; but a poor white man has no chance in a slave country. He has no society for himself or his family. I considered that I was planting my family of young child en to tread in my old steps, and to die in poverty and ignorance; so I determined on a change. They say things are better in the Free States, and I reckon

it's true-len't it ?" I answered "Yes; you can get there plenty of work, free education for your children, and be respected

among equals."

He fairly jumped for joy at the assurance; and, dis covering that I was a Northern man, he broke out into an earnest denunciation of Slavery as a curse that is ruining the country, and ended by thanks to God that he stood on free soil, and felt mere like a man than he "ever before thought it was in him to feel."

While I am writing, another family of emigrants is passing under my window. Two horses lead four great oxen, with a large wagon-load of household goods. Then follows a girl of ten years on a mule. Five or six colts and mules come next; then a small boy on a big horse; and lastly, "the old man" on another.

I am not speaking figuratively in saying that families escaping from the South, is a daily sight in this vicinity. Scores and hundreds have crossed the Ohio this Autumn, at Louisville, and taken their course hopefully northward. The majority of them would class as the poorest of farmers in the Eastern States. Some are very poor-the most forlorn and begrimed set of gipsy-look ing wanderers that you can imagine. They are all sad, weary, and worn-boys and girls 16 years of age, without shoes, smaller children often without hat or bonnet-an old tottering grandmother, sickly babies, and men with their oldest boys carrying all their worldly effects on their shoulders. There are big and hardhanded young men, too, with a more hopeful look.

It is a melancholy sight to see these self-banished people, going off from the only homes they ever knew, and to think of their leaving behind forever, their old firesides and grave-yards. May they do better in the new homes that they will make hereader! D. B.

THE SUFFERINGS OF VENICE.

Special Correspondence of Le Nord.

October 5, 1860. The arsenal of Venice is closed. An imperial de cree to that effect gives as a reason "that the progress of late made in the construction of vessels of war has rendered this establishment insufficient to meet the demands of the State."

The effect has been to throw all the workmen, except about 100, out of employ. True, work has been offered to those who would go to Pola or Peschiera; but those who have families cannot go. And to their honor be it said that these men, sons of Venice and the last remains of the old arsenglotts, the glory and pride of the old Republic, have refused to leave their homes about which cluster so many cherished memories. But poverty will soon find its way into many houses from which labor has hitherto defended them.

Meantime, the Imperial marine is in treaty with Topello of Trieste for the construction and repair of war-vessels at the ship-yards of Pola. He has built some good steamers, but he cannot build war-vessels; the Kaiser which he built is a failure.

The news of the closing of the Arsenal has in created the batred of the people. Yesterday was the birth-day of the Emperor of Austria. The civil and military authorities attended divine service as usual on the basilicate of St. Mark. In the presence of the soldiers, and under the eyes even of the Austrian functionaries, they wrote on the benches and walls of the church these significant words, Per l'ultima Volta, for the last

A little anecdote will show you what a police we have. Not long since a Commissioner, Burnvicini, was put in prison, charged with having slid tri-colored cockade into the pockets of peaceable citizens. The tribuna condemned him to some months imprisonment. But on the trial it was shown that Straub, the Director of Police, advised thereto by his superiors, had offered a reward of 20 florins to policemen for the discovery of any revolutionary signs among the Venetians, who, for some time, had been in the habit of scattering them in the afreets, or affixing them to the walls.

The conscription which has just been commenced will bring into the Government several millions of floring, for every day conscripts and soldiers on leave. or of the reserve, are called into service, and their families or communes will pay for substitutes if they can be found in this depopulated country. A letter from Mayence day before yesterday tells us that the Italian

Orders have been given that all the theaters be open at the approaching carnival. The owners of boxes will not lend their aid, and impressring cannot be found in the face of certain loss. Toggenburg professes that the communes will be compelled to reimburse them, and says he will compel the Government employees to subscribe, or take subscriptions out of their salaries. But this cannot make a city joyous, whose inhabitants have relatives in exile or in prison, and at a time when commerce and industry languish, and farnine is knocking at the doors. Employees are sent away, shops are closed, in justrial establishments suspended-for example, and to cite no others, the sugar-refineries of De Reali & Giuriato-and there is no joy in Venice. National independence only can bring it back to us.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE ROMAGNA.

We find the following letter in the Elbenfeld Zei

"The new phase upon which the religious affairs of Italy have entered since the late changes, is worthy of interest. At Bologna, for example, one of the ancient fortresses of Popery, a Protestant has bought the palace of Pope Sextus V., and arranged a chapel for Protestant worship. A clergyman ordained at Geneva has been officiating there for four months, and already has assembled around him a small Evangelical congregation, although until the revolution the Protestant worship has not been tolerated in the States of the Church and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, except at the chapels of the legations at Rome and Naples.

" For the rest, the Piedmontese Government finds i expedient not to cross the old Catholic prejudices of the people too rudely, for, although it wishes well to liberty of conscience, yet it does not publicly proclaim the changes which result from the new state of things, because it vould offend the lower clergy. It prefers to tolerate Protestant institutions silently, especially those which tend to evengelical propaganda. This policy ha been shown in the case of the Protestant school which the Rev. Mr. Disselhoff has opened in Florence. Ca your and Ricasoli showed themselves very kindly disposed toward him, but he was not able to get an au borization to receive Catholic children into his school. Yet the school is established, and probably the admission of children belonging to non-evangelical confessions will be tolerated.

"The Rev. Mr. Disselhoff made some very interest ing communications to the last General Assembly of the Protestant Association at Duisburg on the progress al ready made by Evangelical religion in the States under the scepter of Victor Emanuel, and he expresses the liveliest hope for the future. It is true that all those who have personally studied the Italian people from the moral stand-point do not agree. At the same Assembly the Rev. Mr. Leikebusch, who has for two years been attached to the chapel of the Legation at Naples, made much less satisfactory communications But there is less scope for Protestantism in Southern than in Northern Italy."

THE POPE'S ARMY .- A correspondent of the Augs burg Allgemeine Zeitung, writing from Labach, says: A small detachment of the Pontifical army, which has been dissolved, arrived here yesterday. The sol-"Well," said he, "I found out that all my labor went for nothing. Then I tried working for other peo-

manner in which they had been treated in the Pontifical States, and attributed their defeat, to treason; they are irritated above all against the Roman clergy, which, according to them, is composed exclusively of traitors. They have been quartered in the village near here, and

have shown themselves very insolent and brutal. "Another detachment arrived this morning. At the depot the soldiers insulted their officer and threatened to kill him. Aid was sent for immediately, and a company of the regiment King of the Belgians, now in garrison here, was soon on hand. The leaders were arrested. We cannot understand how Gen. Lamoreière could maintain discipline among such men, and it is astonishing that he could have expected any success with an army composed of such troops."

BURNING OF THE PACIFIC.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BOAT AND HER CARGO.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BOAT AND HER CARGO.

From the Leuiselle Journal, Nov. 21.

The Pacific reached Uniontown, the scene of the conflagration, about 6; o'clock on Sunday evening, and was receiving coal when the fire was discovered amidships, among a quantity of hay, which had been placed near the boiler. In an incredibly short time the boat was enveloped in flames, and the confusion which ensued among the passengers may be immined, but cannot be described. The crew made here, 'ean efforts to stay the work of destruction, but even the attempt of Mr. Newhall, one of the engineers, to attach the hose to the pumps was unsuccessful, and the work of destruction was sudden and fearful.

When Capt. Lamb discovered that all efforts to save the boat would prove unavailing, he addressed himself with all the energy of his nature to aid in the escape of the passengers, and his efforts were gallantly seconded by Meesrs. Frank Smith and Robert Barclay, the clerks, and other members of the crew. The accounts as to the number of lives lost are conflicting. One informant expresses the fear that at least twenty persons were either burned or, drowned, while others think that estimate too large. We annex a list of those known to have been lost:

Cant. Wm. Lamb, the commander, of Louisville.

nown to have been lost: Capt. Wm. Lamb, the commander, of Louisville. Jacob Hess, a boat hand, of Portland. Emily, slave of Mr. Hurry, the barkeeper. Tazewell, negro cabin boy, of Lebanon, Ky.

Two children, deck passengers, unknown, of Port

land. Mr. Marmillon, a Frenchman. Mr. J. W. McDonald of Indiana.

Servant girl of A. Campbell, jr., of Virginia.

In addition to the above, three females were seen to jump overboard, but one of whom gained the shore.

to jump overboard, but one of whom gained the shore. Two or three others, whose names are not remembered, but who belonged to the boat's crew, are missing, together with two or three deck passengers.

The heroic conduct of Mrs. J. W. McDonald, who was traveling with her husband, who was lying very low at the time with consumption, was a subject of general admiration. The announcement of the confiagration was too much for his delicate nerves, and the poor man swooned and died amid the excitement. The wife refused to leave the corpse of her husband to the merciless, fiery element, but stood bravely by his death-bed until the flames licked the panels of the stateroom in which the corpse lay. In vain she offered almost fabulous sums of reward to any one who would convey the body to the shore, and in sheer desperation she caught up the lifeless form and bore it to the guards of the boat. It fell from her grasp, however, and was of the boat. It fell from her grasp, however, and was destroyed, it is presumed, with the boat. Mrs. Mc-Donald remained in Uniontown after the disaster, in

the hope of gathering up the ashes of her deceased husband.

The forward part of the boat was first enveloped in The forward part of the boat was first enveloped in fismes, and, as Capt. Lamb at this juncture was observed on the hurricane roof forward, it is supposed that he passed through the pilot-house to the stern of the boat, and slid down the derrick which supports the yawl. But the yawl was gone, a party of deckers having cut it loose, and made their way in it to the slove. As Capt. Lamb was utterly unable to swim, his position now was perilous. Goff, a negro porter, saw him in that position, and threw him an oar, which the captain failed to catch. The negro immediately afterward lost sight of the captain, since which time he has been given up for lost.

has been given up for lost.

The first effort of Mr. Smith, the chief clerk, was to seize upon the books, money, and papers of the boa and passengers intrusted to his care. He unlocked the seize upon the books, money, and papers of the boat and passengers intrusted to his care. He unlocked the safe and got possession of \$1,500 belonging to Capt. Bragdon, one of the owners of the boat, but his search was arrested by the progress of the flames. All the books, papers, together with the cabin register, the money in the desk, amounting to about \$500, and even Mr. Smith's wearing apparel, were destroyed. The surviving officers and crew lost everything, with the exception, perhaps, of the first-engineer and Mr. Underwood, one of the pilets.

It is said that in less than fifteen minutes after the fire was first discovered, the boat was burned to the water's edge, the wreck floating down and lodging on the island, a short distance below the coal-landing.

A description which is given of the destruction of stock by the flames, is painful in the extreme. The stock burned included 750 sheep, and 130 head of fat cattle, mules, and horses. In addition to the live stock, there were over 300 times of pork, bacon, and fleur on board, and the loss, as we stated yesterday, will sam up fully \$100,000, which loss is in a great measure covered by insurance in solvent offices.

We are informed that Alex. Carpbell, jr., of Virginia, and his party, including his wife, four children,

we are informed that Alex. Campbell, jr., of Virginia, and his party, including his wife, four children, and sister, were passengers by the steamer, having by the Proseians. But it is sad to know that even this fortress is to be a prison for our poor fellow-country
Campbell of Bethany, Va. The life of a valuable Campbell of Bethany, Va. The life of a valuable negro girl belonging to Mr. Campbell was lost by the

> REARING CHILDREN.-The following rules for rearing children are deserving the attention of every man I.-Children should not go to school until six years

old.

II.—Should not learn at home during that time more

than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

III.—Should be fed with plain, substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

IV.—Should not be allowed to eat anything within

IV.—Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed-time.

V.—Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea, or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

VI.—Should elsepin separate beds, on hair mattresses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

VII.—Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of day light, from after breakfast until half an hour before sun-down, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

VIII.—Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper; but compel regularity as to

enting, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

IX.—Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere

IX.—Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actually injurious to person or property, or against good morals.

X.—Never threaten a child; it is cruel, unjust, and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and be done with it.

XI.—Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly and, when really needed, firmly—no more.

XII.—By all means arrange it so that the last words have any and your children at hedding. senecially

between you and your children at bed-time, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed loving-ness and affection. DRY GOODS EMBEZZLER .- A clerk in the employ-

ment of A. T. Stewart. & Co., named George S. Burke, aged 18 years, was yesterday arrested by Detective Slowey, charged with having at various times carried off a valuable lot of goods belonging to the firm. A piece of cloth worth \$25, which he had stolen and disposed of, was recovered and identified. The prisoner is held for examination. GAME AND FISH ON LONG ISLAND .- The number of

GAME AND VISH ON LONG ISLAND.—The number of quail and partridge (properly grouse) now found in the fields and thickets of this part of the island is unusually large. The last Winter was entirely free from deep snows, and otherwise favorable to their increase and security. Numbers are now daily trapped in snares or shot by gunners, and sent to market. The opening for sportsmen in this line is believed to be very fins. Greee and ducks have been and still are plenty at Montauk. Excellent sport has been had there. As yet but few ducks have been shot either in the Bay or in the Sound, the Fall season not having fairly commenced. Deer have been killed in the middle and western parts of the county since August 1 in considerable numbers. We county since August I in considerable numbers. We heard of three being killed by one party one day last

beard of three being killed by one party one day last week near Riverhead.

It may not be generally known that these graceful and agile denizens of the wilderness, whose retreat has been supposed to keep even pace with the advance of civilization, still exist in numbers on Long Island, within fifty to seventy miles of New-York, whence a few sportemen come annually, "with dog and gun," to hunt them. The Logislature has legalized their pursuit after the 1st of August, but the Board of Supervisors lately passed an act restricting the time of hunting them in this county to the mouth of Novamber. By an accidental omission, however, the necessary evidence of having the legal two thirds vote failed to be inserted. A case has been decided at Riverhead, in which the prosecutor was non-suited on this ground. ber. By an accidental omission, however, the necessary evidence of having the legal two thirds vote failed to be inserted. A case has been decided at Riverhead, in which the prosecutor was non-suited on this ground. Hence this law, framed at the instance of the hunters for the protection of their noblest game, is invalid, and

everybody is at liberty to bunt deer at any time within the prescribed statute limits. They are reported to

e quite plenty at present.

During the frosty nights of the past fornight we un-During the frosty nights of the past fornight we understand that large quantities of striped base have been taken in seines along the south shore of the island. Unfortunately, the more tempting attractions of the city market, with ease of transportation, rob us villagers of all chance to share in the laxury of this royal dish from the sea. We heard of one haul at Southampton of 1,500 pounds, which were sold for five centaper pound, realizing the rice little sum of \$75 for an evening's work of six or eight men. Rather a pleasant way of spending an evening occasionally—in fact, almost as agreeable as a quiet game of chees or whist.

[Greenport, L. I., Watchman.]

STRAW PAPER.—A Toronto correspondent of The Montreal Herald furnishes the report that Mr. George Brown of The Globe has become a millionaire, through his interest in an alleged discovery of a process for making white paper from straw. There are already many patented processes for making white paper both for printing and writing, from straw; and this material is largely used on this continent, and Europe, for this purpose; but the difficulties in the way of its more general adoption have been hitherto the tedioneness of the process, and the great expense in reducing the fiber to pulp and bleaching it. Mr. Clemow, Mr. Brown's partner in the enterprise, imagines that he has overcome these difficulties, and that he can manufacture a good article of paper for five cente a pound, or less than half the present cost; but he has not yet succeeded in persuading any prac-

five cents a pound, or less than half the present cost; but he has not yet succeeded in persuading any practical paper-maker that he can do anything of the kind; and it is certain that the paper which he has hitherto made for The Toronto Globe has been poor in quality, and enormously expensive in cost.

The agreement made by Messrs. Brown & Clemow with Cyrus Field & Co., makes the remuneration to be paid to them dependent on paper of a certain quality being produced for a given price, we believe five cents per pound. If Messrs. Brown & Clemow can do this, they become entitled to \$750,000 from the American purchasers of the patent, and confer at the same time a great boon on the world at large.

BAILY-BERRY-In Plainfield, N. J., on Thesday, Nov. 27, by the Rev. Theodore F. Brown, William P. Baily of New-York, to Hattie M., daughter of John C. Berry, esq. of the former

to Hattie M., daughter of John C. Berry, esq. of the former place.

COLEMAN—ANGEVINE—At Niagara Falls, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Robert B. Coleman to Miss Emelline Angevine.

GREEN—BUTLER—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, by the Rev. Dr., Armitage, Albert W. Green to Mary T., daughter of T. R. Butler, all of thiseity.

GONNOUD—COGGEY—On Sunday, Nov. 25, at the Church of Annunciation, at Manhattanville, by the Rev. Father Breen, Michael Genneud of this city, to Bidilla M., second daughter of Mathew and Mary Coggy of Carmanaville.

HILDRETH—ROOT—At Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Rising, Watson J. Hildreth to Rebecca B. Root.

KIMBALI—ORVIN—In West Cambridge, Mass., at the residence of John P. Squire, on Sanday evening, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Mr. Cady, Mr. W. W. Kimball, formerly of Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to Miss Nancie B. Orvis of West Cambridge.

KIRK—TITUS—At Cornwell, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1960.

Cambridge.

KIRK-TITUS—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1960, according to the order of the Society of Friends, Mr. J. Nelson Kirk of New-York City, to Miss Elizabeth W., daughter of Wm. T. Titus of the former place.

KIMBERLY—CONWAY—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Morran, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Charles H. Kimberly to Agnes L. Conway, both of this city.

LEE—GLEASON—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, by the Rev. George McCloskey, Thomas H. Lee to Kate T. Glesson, both of this city.

SPELMAN—SMITH—In this city, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Rosswell S. Spelman to Louisa J., daughter of the late Mr. J. B, Smith, all of this city.

TEALE—DENTON—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, by the Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D. David C. Teale and Adelia A., daughter of Walter Denton.

BAWDEN—In this city, on Turaday evening, Nov. 27, Margaret Bawden, relict of Isaac Bawden, formerly of Totnes, Devonshire, England, aged 77 years.

BENNETT—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Ruth A. Bennett, wife of Richard Bennett, aged 25 years.

BODICKER—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Margaret, wife of Mr. Daniel Bodicker, aged 25 years, 7 months and 3 days.

wife of Mr. Daniel Bodicker, aged 35 years, 7 months and 3 days.

BAKER—In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 28, of dropey, Ell Baker, aged 24 years.

CROSBY—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, Julia Crosby, daughter of the late Rev. A. H. Crosby, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without forther notice, on Saturlay next, at 11 a. m., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, by the Hudson River Railrosd train, which leaves Thirty-first street, at 14 o'clock.

CAFFRA—In Brooklym, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Elenof Lovetto, youngest dampher of James and Margaret Caffray aged 2 years, 1 month and 10 days.

CONW—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Mary Jane, daughter of Fatrick and Joanah Conway.

COX—In Upper Kew-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, Margaretta F. Coz, daughter of Townsend Cox, st.

CURRAN—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of inflammyation of the brain, William, son of Michael and Anne Curran, aged 2 years.

tion of the brain, William, son of Michael and Anne Currel, aged 2 years.

CUSHING—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Margaret, the belowed wife of Thomas Cushing, aged 28 years, a native of Toomavers, County Tipperary, Ireland.

DENIKE—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. Nov. 28, after a protracted libress, William H. Denike, aged 35 years.

DEAN—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Nov. 25, Elizabeth, wife of John Dean, in the 64th year of her age.

FITZSIMMONS—In this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Simon Fitzsimmons, aged 47 years.

HOLDEN—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1960, ida May, only daughter of Charles E. and Sarah J. Holden, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence. No. 366 West Twenty third street, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock p. m., without further invitation.

Bingampton, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

Bingampton, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

Elizabeth, Nov. 27, of diph-

Bingampton, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

HEWINS—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Toesday, Nov. 27, of diphtheria, Susan F., only child of Milton K. and Cornella C. Hewins, agod 4 years, Emouths and 9 days.

McDONALD—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, Ekzabeth Bieceker, daughter of Anthony B. McDonald.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the foneral at St. Luke's Church, Hadoon street, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

1, at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

MOYNAHAN—In this city, suddealy, on Wednesday, Nev. 28, Mrs. P. Moynahan, saged 46 years, or Wednesday, Nev. 28, Catherine, widow of the late Peter W. Phillips, aged 70 years, 2 months and 28 days.

RATHELIN—in Springfield, Mass. on Thursday, Nev. 22, 1800, Gec. Jay, sen of Solomen and Hannah Rathbun, in the 20th year of his age.

KIPP—in this city, on Wednesday, Nev. 28, Nellie, younged daughter of John L. and Emily R. Kipp, aged 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 165 Eldridge street, on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

Utica papers please copy.

RENSHAW—In this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, James, Budden, Renshaw, son of the late Francis Renshaw of Philadelphia. Renshaw, son of the late Francis Renshaw of Philadelphia. RANDOLPH—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, Samuel Fitz Randolph, aged 61 years. ROMAINE—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at his residence, No. 25 avenue C, Benjamin T, Romaine, aged 18 years, 8 months and 2 days. 2 days.

SHEVILLE—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, Charles Butterworth, son of John and Anna Maria Sheville, aged Butterworth son of John and Anna Maria Sheville, seed 2 years and 5 menths.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal on Friday, the 30th, at 2 p. m., from Bergen square, Bergen, N. J.

STEPHENSON—On Thursday mereing, Nov. 29, at the residence of his parents, No. 77 East Twenty-fifth street. Hearty Clay, youngest child of Edmund and Henrietta J. Stephenson, aged 2 years and 77 days.

WATSON—On Thursday Phenson, Nov. 29, Nancy, widow of

sgrd 2 years and 27 days.

WATSON—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 29, Nancy, widow of
the late Henry Watson, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral on Sainrday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from
her late residence, No. 22 Jane street.

WILLSON-In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, after a pro-tracted sickness, Susan, the beloved wife of James Willson, aged 35 years.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. Havre Liverpeel. Hamburg Liverpeel. Liverpeel.

The Cattle market was unusually dull this week, in consequence of the crisis in money matters. The sale of Beeves does not exceed 1 300 head, at prices ranging from \$3.500 \$9.5 \$\delta\$ 100 \$\delta\$ for Prime and from \$7.500 \$\delta\$ for ordinary to good.

Shark—There was a much better demand for Sheep, and 4.500 head were sold at from \$6.90. \$\delta\$ b, dressed; and \$4.544c. live weight.

Philadelphia Cattle Market Nov. 28, 1860.